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On Tuesday, August 23, 1885, headed "Groveling Gregory," she had no knowledge upon the subject until the same was published, and was not in the city of Los Angeles, where the same was published, and she had never seen or talked to the Mrs. Josie Connelly mentioned in said article.

affairly obtained, and contained the actual statement that Mrs. Connolly desired to make, and was not published until after Mr. Baldwin had published the deposition of Gregory.

Affiant alleges that she is informed and believes that the affidavit of Mrs. Connolly was not obtained by any means or any

Affiant says that nothing in the statement of Mrs. Connolly will be introduced as evidence.

Affiant says that if there were various articles published in THE TIMES other than those Baldwin has quoted she knew nothing of their publication, had nothing to do therewith and the same were not, as she believes, published for the purpose of prejudicing the public against Baldwin.

Affiant says that as to Baldwin's statement that since the publication of the articles referred to he has had a case tried and the jury rendered a verdict against him, because of animosity excited by the aforesaid publications, and

that this prejudice was excited by reason of the strenuous efforts made by THE TIMES or by a paper called the Porcupine, or by both of such papers, she avers that she has ascertained that a case entitled Latimore vs. E. J. Baldwin was tried in this court before a jury, Hon. A. Brunson, one of the parties subscribing to one of the affi-

davis filed by the defendant on this motion,
 presiding as the Judge of said court, and
 that the evidence in said case was of such
 character as to show that Baldwin was
 justly indebted to plaintiff in the sum men-
 tioned in the verdict, and that, after a full
 and fair trial, the jury returned a verdict
 against Baldwin, which verdict was in

every respect just. And that thereafter a motion was made by the attorneys for Baldwin for a new trial, on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence to sustain the verdict. And said motion for a new trial was argued and submitted to the Judge who tried the same, and was by said Judge denied. That Baldwin was not a witness

Said order denying new trial was reversed by the Supreme Court of said State, on appeal, because of the insufficiency of

The evidence to sustain the verdict. Such reversal was due, as affiant is informed and believes, to a clerical error in the statement on said motion, and, on retrial, another verdict was rendered against defendant, which has not been set aside or rendered invalid. Plaintiff denies that she has employed one Horace Bell in this cause, or that he has assisted or employed any one of

plaintiff's counsel in said cause, or that he ever has been employed in any capacity by or for plaintiff. And affiant says that she has no knowledge whatever of the obtaining by any party interested in her behalf of copies of the said Preamble, or any paper, for the purpose of sending the same

that Bell did not make any publication, as her attorney, in said Porcupine or elsewhere. She avers that it is impossible for plaintiff to state the motives which actuated Bell, but she believes that he knew Baldwin

to be a corrupt and dishonest man, and knew her cause to be honest and just, and published the articles to counteract the perjured deposition of Gregory. Affiant alleges that the said publications, as far as the actual substance thereof is concerned, were and are, as she is informed and believes, true and were published with

[Then follows several pages of specific denials of the allegations of Baldwin's affidavit concerning Bell's publications in the Porcupine.]

spect than that which prevails in other counties of the State; that the character of Baldwin is well known throughout the State, and is no less known and no more favorably thought of in counties outside of Los Angeles county than it is in Los Angeles county; that his general reputation outside of this county is bad.

Affiant denies that the publications referred to in the affidavit of Baldwin have been untruthful or personal attacks upon him. She says that if there is an indecency in said articles it arises from the fact that in contradicting the untruthful statements contained in the deposition of Gregory it was necessary to refer thereto, and it

was quite impossible to refer to the deposition of Gregor, so procured to be published by Baldwin, without infringing somewhat upon the rules of decency, and it was and is difficult to refer to Baldwin without offending modesty. It is common talk throughout this county that to compare one's morals to Baldwin's is to insinuate

Affiant denies on information and belief that the articles referred to in said affidavit of Baldwin were false or libelous, or that any of them were distributed broadcast by Bell or any one, with a view of causing people to believe anything which was not

based upon fact. And she denies that said documents were distributed broadcast, or that articles were distributed, or any papers were circulated, or any articles were sent abroad by any procurements of hers, or by her knowledge or consent, or by any attorney or agents.

Affiant is informed and believes that the above publications referred to by Baldew were

not published by any one for the purpose of influencing or prejudicing the public against the defendant. Nor did said publications have such effect. Affiant avers that her attorneys did not have anything to do with said publication, nor did she or her attorneys have any knowledge of said publications until after they had been made.

Affiant denies that the writings or publications have prejudiced the public against Baldwin to any extent, but that plaintiffs, as well as defendant, can have a fair and impartial trial before a jury in this county.

Affiant says that as to the publication alleged to have been made in the San Francisco Post, republished in the Ventura Star.

nal, and recopied into the Los Angeles TIMES, she has no knowledge whatever. She never heard of such publications until after they had been made. And as to the motives of the proprietors of the said TIME and the other papers mentioned in this affidavit and in the affidavit of Baldwin, in publishing the various articles complained

of by Baldwin, affiant avers that she believes that said papers made said publications in good faith, not for the purpose of prejudicing Baldwin or any one else, and that such publications were absolutely made with good motives and for justifiable ends.

question were written or suggested by either or any of her attorneys, or by her or her agents, and denies that any attorney engaged in this case in her behalf has acknowledged that he has written an article for the purpose of influencing the public mind against the defendant, or that such attorney has written any such article or advised that

Affiant says that nothing contained in the Porcupine, or in THE TIMES, or Post, or Ventura Signal, or other papers mentioned in defendant's affidavit, was in any manner misunderstood by any one, or that any of the articles complained of in the affidavit of Baldwin prejudiced the public mind; and

she denies, on information and belief, that any of the publications in question were

ROSE GONZALES.

JUDGE O'MELVREY DENIES THE HABEAS CORPUS.

And Leaves Her in Her Aunt's Custody, Not Thinking Her Home a Good Place for Her—Revolutionary Testimony.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Rose Gonzales habeas corpus matter was called in Judge O'Melveny's court.

Mrs. Dolores Romero testified: I know Rose Gonzales. She is my daughter and is 19 years of age. I raised her. She is not living with me. I took her to an aunt of hers to have a dress made, so that she might take a trip. She has not been with me since. I went for her, but the aunt would not allow her to go with me. I know that a lot of lewd women live about the house. People say a great deal about it, but I don't know. Rose's father is alive. My husband is alive. I don't want my daughter to live with her aunt. They advise her not to have anything to do with me, or to go with me. They also advise her badly. During these sixteen years I and her father have supported her.

Cross-examined: I have lived with him as his wife for eighteen years. I was married by an American priest, but not in the church. I did not have a license. My daughter has told me that my husband had taken improper liberties with her. The night before I took her to her aunt's I did not take her from her bed. She was trying to run away and he was watching her. She has been away from home three months.

Gabriel Parroja testified: I live near Mrs. Villalobos, where the girl has been confined. They treated her like a daughter.

J. C. Villalobos testified: I am related to Rose or they say I am. My wife and I raised her until she left us, three months ago. I went to the house several times. I don't know what kind of a man Rose's aunt keeps. There are houses of prostitution all around the house. They are in the same building, and I have been told that Rose goes in there. I was married by a street preacher, who said all we needed was two witnesses.

David Gomez testified: Rose is my sister. Mrs. Villalobos is my mother. Rose was always treated kindly. She was not punished when she was growing up. There are a number of houses of prostitution in the same building where my aunt and sister are living. I have been living there too, but I am not there now. I never saw anything out of the way. I went there and got my supper and then I did not return until late at night.

The prosecution closed.

Mrs. Romero, Rose's aunt, testified: Rose was brought to my house by Mrs. Villalobos, my sister, who said she brought the girl because she would not stay at home. Rose's father is dead. Villalobos is not her father.

Beana Parroja testified: I never saw Rose go into any of the houses of prostitution in that building. I have only been there two weeks and became acquainted with her during that time. I am a widow. My husband is dead. I work for a living.

Rosa Gonzales, or Gomez, testified: I live with my aunt because my mother took me there. She took me there because my father got in my way. I took her to get my bed several times. I fought to get him out of my bed. He did not accomplish his purpose. My mother said that she would take me away. My aunt is willing for me to go where I please.

Cross-examined: I ran away from home once before and stayed with me. She ran away with me to get the man that I ran away with to marry me. I stayed with him three months. My stepfather was the first one to get me that way. I went and lived with the man because my stepfather was after me all the time.

This closed the case and the Court made some very sensible remarks in summing up the case before rendering his decision. The writ was dismissed, and the custody of Rose left with her aunt.

HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Miles' Latest Batch of Army Orders.

Brig-Gen. Nelson A. Miles has issued orders, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF ARIZONA, LOS ANGELES (Cal.), June 2, 1897.

Spec. Orders, No. 10.

Private A. Baird, Company F, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from extra duty as carpenter in the quartermaster's department at Los Angeles.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

A furlough of two weeks, with permission (by authority from headquarters Division of the Pacific) to leave the limits of the division, will be granted Ordinance Sergeant John Fitzgerald, U.S.A.

A furlough of two months will be granted Private A. E. Baird, Company F, Ninth Infantry, to date the 1st inst.

A furlough of two months, with permission (by authority from headquarters Division of the Pacific) to leave the limits of the division, will be granted Artillery Frank Urmann, Company G, Ninth Infantry.

By command of Brig-Gen. Miles: M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, LOS ANGELES (Cal.), June 2, 1897.

General Orders, No. 1.

Under the provisions of paragraph 6 of the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," the following changes are made in the target-practice season of the troops herein named, and for the reasons stated:

Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, the month of September, instead of the month of April on account of field service and change of station during the latter month.

Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, the months of August, September and October to constitute the practice season, on account of field service.

By command of Brig-Gen. Miles: M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COURT-MARTIAL.

General Court-Martial Order No. 36 contains the following in substance:

Blacksmith Michael Manz, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, found guilty of insubordination, sentenced to one month's hard labor and forfeiture of one month's pay. Approved.

Private John Manuel, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, found guilty of being drunk on duty, sentenced to six months' hard labor and to forfeit \$50 pay. Approved.

Private Alfred Price, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, found guilty of disobedience of orders, sentenced to two months' hard labor and forfeiture of his entire pay for that period. Approved.

Woman's Suffrage Club.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Club, held in the Hollenbeck parlor at 3 p.m. yesterday, the following letter received special attention:

Dear Mrs. Kingsbury: Will you and other friends of woman suffrage in Los Angeles secure the cooperation of others, and provide a California State table at the New England Women's Suffrage Bazaar, in Boston, next December?

By doing so you can make some money to support your work in your State and elsewhere, will awaken interest and make the friends of woman suffrage better acquainted. In haste. Yours truly,

HARRY B. BLACKWELL, Cor. Sec. N. E. W. S. C.

OUR VINES.

Official Investigation of Some Diseases.

Bulletin No. 76 from the agricultural experiment station of the University of California contains the following of interest to Southern California grape-growers:

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF VINES.

An investigation into the causes of the mysterious decline and death of grapevines at certain points in Southern California has been in progress at the University experiment station for several weeks.

The work was undertaken to test the results announced last year by re-investigation and because the loss and vexation resulting from death of vines continue in the same localities affected last year.

Quite a large collection of vines in different stages of decline was secured from the growers. In some cases the vines were almost lifeless and had made but the most feeble attempt to break its buds; in others one or more of the vines were in a fairly vigorous state, while others did little or nothing; in others still, all the buds had thrown out a few inches of very weak cane. Thus we had for examination vines in various morbid states.

The examination of this material was also much helped by careful descriptions of the progress of the trouble by the growers, and by personal investigation in the field by Mr. F. W. Morse. The results of the examination as to locating the trouble in the vine itself were mainly negative, as was the case last year.

Although most careful microscopic examination of the leaves and wood of the affected vines was made, there was no parasite of either animal or vegetable nature found. In fact, the tissue of leaf, cane and trunk was found to be perfectly normal, except that there were clear indications of defective nutrition, resulting from a stoppage of the sap supply.

Why this stoppage occurred there was nothing the vines themselves to show. In some samples submitted a part of the sap ducts were partially or wholly closed with gummy material, presumably the result of condensation of the small sap flow, because of lack of pressure to carry it onward to the nourishment of the new growth, but this was not on the whole, nearly sufficient obstruction to prevent the flow of sap had the flow been normal. In fact the decapitation of vines in the vineyard showed that there was in some cases very little sap flowing and in others none at all. This checking of the sap flow is not the immediate effect of parasitic attack and where it sometimes results as a secondary effect, the tissue of the plant shows the disorganization produced by the earlier invasion of the sap flow.

In the cases examined this source of trouble was plainly precluded because the tissue was normal and healthy, except in the noticeable deficiency in the sap flow. This fact was determined by repeated examination, both of cross and longitudinal sections of the new growth, the younger wood of the spurs, the trunk of the vine and the root and rootlets—even to the smallest which could be found on the vines sent to us.

This conclusion is verified by the results set forth last year by field examinations by Mr. Morse and by microscopic investigations in the laboratory—an account of which is given in the "Horticultural Report of the University for 1926" (page 176 et seq.), to which the reader is referred. His conclusion was that there was nothing that would indicate a true disease which might increase and spread to neighboring vineyards, but that the phenomena were traceable to more or less accidental local peculiarities of soil, season, moisture conditions, etc., which may not recur and produce similar effects for many years.

It is altogether likely that the continuing decline of vines observed this year is but the natural sequence of unfavorable conditions prevailing in the winter and spring of 1926. Since the loss has been greatest in districts where vines have been longest cultivated, it is possible that the evil has been aggravated by the gradual exhaustion of the soil; pointing to fertilization as at least a partial remedy and preventive, by enabling the vines to rally from their enfeebled condition, through the recuperation of the root system.

DEADLY KEROSENE.

Death of Mrs. Clark at the Belmont Hotel.

The woman who was so badly burned two weeks ago at the Belmont Hotel, as noted by THE TIMES, died Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Coroner Meredith held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and after examining several witnesses the jury, composed of D. Burns, M. Thompson, William Horner, James Bothwell, W. S. Clark and Serrano, found that the death of Mrs. Clark was caused by the terrible injuries received at that time. Her son, who is a bell-boy at the hotel, was the first to discover his mother's body lying on the floor of the fatal day, when he went into a room where she was. He ran to the door and called for help, and a waiter named White came running, and seeing a blanket there it around the unfortunate woman and smothered the flames.

Dr. Utley testified that she was badly burned about the neck, face, arms, left side of abdomen and hip, and suffered great pain when not under the influence of opiates, which she was most of the time. The result of using coal oil to clean a stove with a fire burning in it at the time.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of the College of Music of the Los Angeles College took place at the First Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, June 10th. Following is the very interesting programme prepared for the occasion:

Instrumental Quartette, "Zampa" (Herald)—Misses Macy, McCreery, Austin and Kirkpatrick.

Vocal Trio, "The Distant Bell" (Macdonald)—Misses Hubbard, May and Ellis.

Piano Solo, (a) "Impromptu" (Chopin), (b) "Fantasia Impromptu" (original)—Frances McCreery.

Vocal Solo, "Awake, Awake" (Platt)—May Forester.

Piano Duo, "Trovatore" (Mendelssohn)—Misses McCreery and Kirkpatrick.

Vocal Duo, "The Bell of Spring" (Kuckert)—Misses Bothwell and Ellis.

Piano Duo, "I Puritani" (Berg)—Misses McCreery and May.

Vocal Solo, "Wondrous Youth" (Aht)—Emma L. Hubbard.

Piano Solo, (a) "Sonata" (Mozart), (b) "Home Sweet Home" (Thalberg)—Frances McCreery.

Chorus, "You Spotted Snakes" (Macfarren)—Misses Hubbard, Bothwell, Embury, Macy, Russell, Forester, Ellis and Sartori.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society is made. From December 1st to June 1st the ladies relieved 113 cases of destitution and expended \$850 for relief. While that is considered a heavy expense, according to the annual income of the society, the ladies feel thankful to be able to respond to the many cases brought daily to their notice, and take this opportunity to thank their friends and the kind public for their generous support. Anybody having an invalid chair or cast-off clothes would confer a great favor by notifying Mrs. C. Ducommun.

PULLMAN PASSENGERS.

The following Pullman car passengers went North yesterday:

1:30 p.m. train—Miss O'Melveny, G. L. Joy, James Slosson, E. N. Raynor, Lloyd Lewis, T. S. Hodgson, George Van Yerst, S. J. Clough and H. W. Robinson.

7:30 a.m. train—Mrs. F. E. Luckey, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Carr, Mr. Sharp, Dr. Woodall, Mrs. Corona de Weyse and A. J. Bryant.

THE COURTS.

In Judge O'Melveny's court yesterday, in Perkins vs. Baldwin, plaintiff served counter-affidavits, and defendant was given till 9 a.m. June 9th to reply.

William Richard Center was admitted to citizenship.

Ex parte Rose Gomez: Habeas corpus. Dismissed, and Rose Gomez ordered to remain with her aunt, Maria Romero.

Ex parte Isabel Calzad and Catalina Calzad: Habeas corpus. Postponed to June 8th, at 9 a.m.

Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Southern California Publishing Company. The directors are W. H. Hamilton, G. S. Bailey, Charles H. Barker, W. B. Scarborough, L. W. Howard, A. W. Palmer, J. S. Smith, F. B. Colver and A. L. Rymer. Capital stock, \$25,000; amount subscribed, \$25,000.

KENTUCKY'S MANSION.

An Old Time Residence Which Has Sheltered Many Great Men.

(Special Correspondence.)

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 30.

The state of Kentucky, like New York and Pennsylvania and eight other states in the Union, owns and furnishes a dwelling for her governors at the seat of the government.

This executive mansion, as it is called, is a very old and costly to maintain, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the legislature or people to repeal the law or withhold the necessary appropriations for its upkeep.

Household outfit, which is complete and elegant in all its appointments and renewed every four years with each change of the administration. (It is thought the strongest reason for this disinclination to innovation lies in the very nature of the Kentucky local attachments, pride of ancestry and veneration for tradition, custom and historic relics of a hallowed past.)

The landmark under review is so closely intertwined with the history of the state, said that "measurements of the one would become in the minds of the natives a self despoliation of a glory of the earth, which even a vandal would pause to execute. Marshall, one of the earliest historians of the state, said that "measurements were taken in 1792 to erect a house for the residence of the governor," but it was not until about 1820 that the present building was finished. Though it is a very unpretentious and even ordinary two story brick residence for these days, at that period, when the population of Kentucky only numbered 220,000, it was regarded the handsomest and most spacious home west of the Allegheny mountains.

Governor Metcalf, who became governor in 1828 under the sobriquet of "Stone Hammer," laid the stone foundation, and the father of Governor Lecher put up the brick work. It is said that Governor Lecher himself, as a boy helping his father in his trade, predicted to his parent, when they were together upon the walls, that he would rule over Kentucky and that the mansion they were building a prediction he verified forty years afterward. The first occupant of the mansion was Governor James Garrard, who succeeded Isaac Shelby, who for first governor of the state. He, as those in office and have done, considered the veritable "Kentucky home," where the dispensation of a governor's hospitality has made use of the name as a theme worthy the poet, painter and modelist.

Besides entertaining all distinguished people who visited the capital, it has for generations been the scene of the most brilliant levees and receptions each season, at which the doors are thrown open to all alike without distinction of class (excepting colored people, who have never ventured their presence on these occasions). Not long after the mansion was erected, Aaron Burr came to Frankfort and spent a part of his visit at the governor's guest. He was subsequently arrested for conducting his conspiracy in this city, and brought to trial and acquitted at Richmond, Va. Louis Philippe, previous to becoming king of France, and while traveling in the United States as an exile from his country, Gen. Lafayette, in 1824; Presidents Monroe and Gen. Jackson, who were making a tour of the country on horseback; Count de Bertrand, one of Napoleon's generals, who followed him to St. Helena and there wrote the "Memoirs of the Campaigns of Egypt and Syria," as dictated by Napoleon; Presidents Harrison and Taylor; Santa Anna and Alamo, who were prisoners of war in 1837, after the battle of San Jacinto, and en route to Washington city, not to mention Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Senator George Vest, Governor B. Gratz Brown, T. T. Crittenden of Kentucky, and many other illustrious Kentuckians, found shelter and entertainment beneath the roof of this executive mansion. If the walls of the parlors and study were an audient they could repeat to attentive ears of to-day the interesting history of past assemblages of beauty, wit and gallantry, of love's inception, crowned with happiness and prosperity, of tearful pleadings for a merciful penitence to spare the disgrace of a felon a life doomed to the gallows, and, above all, the scenes of cabinet and field in which, through the various state, national and political changes and crises of war, the country has found need of taking into its confidence the services of the governors of Kentucky.

Kendall, William T. Tarry, Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, Breckenridge, Carlisle, Beck and others, who have served as governors of Kentucky, have found shelter and entertainment beneath the roof of this executive mansion. If the walls of the parlors and study were an audient they could repeat to attentive ears of to-day the interesting history of past assemblages of beauty, wit and gallantry, of love's inception, crowned with happiness and prosperity, of tearful pleadings for a merciful penitence to spare the disgrace of a felon a life doomed to the gallows, and, above all, the scenes of cabinet and field in which, through the various state, national and political changes and crises of war, the country has found need of taking into its confidence the services of the governors of Kentucky.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

Or Blackwell, in his book, which Governor J. Proctor Knott will vacate the first day of next September, will reside for the four succeeding years. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who surrendered the Confederate army at Fort Donelson, and whose nomination by the Democratic party for governor of Kentucky assures his election; and here will the young wife of the latter, a native of Virginia, whose genealogy is traced to a Norman knight under William the Conqueror, preside with the grace and elegance of a lady of the old Donjon school in winter hospitality and refinement are the essential attributes.

W. H. N. J.

SULLIVAN'S FUTURE.

Will He Go to Europe?—He Will Meet Kilmarn.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 25.

By the merest accident I learned two important facts about the intentions of John L. Sullivan for the future. In the first place it may be set down as certain that after next fall America will not see him again for a year at least, and in all probability longer, as the trip to Australia will surely be taken.

The big fellow believes and I concur in his opinion, that an immense amount of money would be given up by the Antipodeans for a simple look at the pugilistic phenomenon of the nineteenth century. Thus he and the urbane Pat Sheedy would come home with their pockets thickly lined with Australian gold and without the necessity of having to evade risk defeat to attain this very desirable end.

Many suppose that this trip of the champion has only been decided upon in order to give him an opportunity to get out of a meeting with Jake Kilrain, whom it is alleged he fears to meet until after his arm is so good a condition as it was before he broke it upon Paty Cardiff. But, take my word for it, Sullivan, if he is alive, will meet (and of course conquer) Jake Kilrain before he starts on the trip to Australia. A top of a few days will then be made at Minneapolis, for the purpose of enabling John L. to dispose of the "Peoria Giant," provided that that sprint runner can ever be induced to again trust himself within range of the big fellow's ponderous punches. These statements may be regarded as authentic. OCTO CORNER.

850-Town of Rossmore—\$50.

Five dollars a month, without interest, will secure you a house of 10 rooms, with 10 acres of land from the city. Rooms 8 and 9, 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and 19, 20 and 21, 22 and 23, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29, 30 and 31, 32 and 33, 34 and 35, 36 and 37, 38 and 39, 40 and 41, 42 and 43, 44 and 45, 46 and 47, 48 and 49, 50 and 51, 52 and 53, 54 and 55, 56 and 57, 58 and 59, 60 and 61, 62 and 63, 64 and 65, 66 and 67, 68 and 69, 70 and 71, 72 and 73, 74 and 75, 76 and 77, 78 and 79, 80 and 81, 82 and 83, 84 and 85, 86 and 87, 88 and 89, 90 and 91, 92 and 93, 94 and 95, 96 and 97, 98 and 99, 100 and 101, 102 and 103, 104 and 105, 106 and 107, 108 and 109, 110 and 111, 112 and 113, 114 and 115, 116 and 117, 118 and 119, 120 and 121, 122 and 123, 124 and 125, 126 and 127, 128 and 129, 130 and 131, 132 and 133, 134 and 135, 136 and 137, 138 and 139, 140 and 141, 142 and 143, 144 and 145, 146 and 147, 148 and 149, 150 and 151, 152 and 153, 154 and 155, 156 and 157, 158 and 159, 160 and 161, 162 and 163, 164 and 165, 166 and 167, 168 and 169, 170 and 171, 172 and 173, 174 and 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FARM AND RANGE.

Thoughts for Farmers.
We call no man successful if he fails to make something around him happy. From the chicken which roosts to it is all to the dear ones who gather around the table in the evening in loving contentment and peaceful joy.—(New England Farmer.)

The Indian man who carefully blackened his corns while being milked so the flies would not bite them and cause them to kick over pail and milk, might have obtained really humane and at the same time lasting comfort to the cows by allowing them to drink a darkened shade of milk. The flies may really be carried, with profit, to providing such refuge in pastures where biting flies are numerous. The subject is especially directed to dairymen.—(Kansas Farmer.)

The original stock of the best corn will on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, in Greece, and grows wild in some of the islands of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the common mangold, of which there are two sub-species. It was cultivated for food by the Greeks, as it is at the present day by the Persians and natives of India. The Romans were acquainted with two varieties. Charlemagne ordered the cultivation of the best on his estate, and from this it was distributed throughout Europe, and has extended to North America.—(Indian Gardener.)

The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on plows or any other iron surfaces: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.—(Kansas Farmer.)

Salt in the Garden.
(C. Hewitt, in Horticultural Times (England).)
Thirty years' successful use of salt upon all kinds of crops has proved its value to me. It should not be used on cold, heavy or moist soils, and if any one does, he will be disappointed in the result, as its tendency is to keep the ground cool and moist. It will do such soil more harm than good. It should not be used on very young and tender plants of any kind, as it will be very sure to kill them. Judgment should be employed in using so strong an agent. I had a friend who heard me recommend salt on onion beds, and he tried it. He did not leave them in lumps, as they make the best food for the growing onions; then sow salt, and then put on a coat of manure. Salt is not much of a fertilizer in itself, though plants take it up, as you can tell by tasting, and the stiffening and glazing of straw of a plant grown in salted ground. I think it acts upon and assimilates the gross matter in the soil, so as to make it available food. It should be in every garden.

Nut Culture in California.
(Orlando Gardner.)
A correspondent who is extensively engaged in nut culture in California writes us that hundreds and thousands of acres are now being planted with various nut-bearing trees and shrubs, and it is expected that within a few years California will be able to ship carloads of the choicest kinds of nuts to our markets. He also adds that he is surprised at the indifference of eastern farmers in regard to this growing industry. The climate and soil of many of the eastern States, especially the Middle and Southern, are as well adapted to the raising of nut trees as California, but there appears to be a lack of enterprise on the part of those who have the land and plenty of natural facilities for raising the various kinds of nuts. Perhaps when California orchards show us the products of their nut orchards we will wake up to a realization of what we have lost.

Yes, when the Californian gets rich in the culture of nuts, you will see our "Yankee" head over heels, after a stock of trees. But now, when the opportunity is given and the bonanza is for the grasping, he says, "No, thank you, we don't want no stock in these new-fangled notions." 'Tis the way of the world.

The Pomological Meeting.
(Orange Tribune.)
The next meeting (July 1st) of the Pomological Society, at Orange, promises a larger attendance than usual. The programme is not yet completed, but we are authorized to announce that a paper will be read by Col. George Rice, secretary of the Orange-Growers' Protective Union, on "Oranges for Profit." Milton Thomas, that veteran nurseryman, will read a paper on "The Future of the Future of Fruit-Growing in Southern California." D. Edison Smith will tell how to make a tea-acre fruit ranch support a family. A. F. Kercheval will move the Pomona and King of "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver." The reading of each paper will be followed by five-minute speeches by the members. Good music will add good cheer to the exercises, and Orange will entertain her guests to the best the season affords.

POULTRY.

Keep One Kind of Fowls.
(Exchange.)

No one but a fancier should keep several breeds of fowls. Let the farmer choose that breed which gives him the most pleasure to care for, and as a rule, the money received goes far for a ward that end. The breeds that are exhibited in the largest numbers, and in accordance with the popular demands, are light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, with an increasing interest in dark Brahmas and white Plymouth Rocks. A farmer makes no mistake if his taste leads him to select either of the fine kinds named; all lay dark, desirable eggs for the market, and all are good, genuine poultry. Remember, in these days, the specialists are the ones that get a reputation and make money, but, in this case, the grand secret is that with one kind the breeder soon finds out the possibilities of the breed, so learns it thoroughly, the breed improves in his hands, his strain becomes noted, he derives an added pleasure in handling and his pocketbook grows fat.

Dark Shell Eggs.
(Our Country House.)

Why are they preferred is the question. It has now been five years since a difference in price in their favor was made in the Boston market. At that

time white eggs were preferred in the New York market, and the collectors of eggs on the Cape avoided them, sending the dark ones to Boston and the white ones to New York. But now the preference for "yellow eggs," as they call them, has reached New York. Could this change have been brought about had there not been a difference? And the difference is right here. The Brahma egg is the largest and best laid. It contains more yolk than the same weight of egg than the eggs from any other breed. One of the grand secrets of the growing popularity of the Langshan fowl is that it lays an egg that for size and color is almost identical with the Light Brahma; these two breeds have done more to create this preference for dark-colored eggs by the merit of their product than any other.

Utilizing Feathers.

Feathers properly saved have a market value, and it pays to save them. But many people, upon farms and in villages, scarcely deem the small quantity they have worth the trouble of saving for market.

Feathers, however, make a valuable fertilizer when properly treated. Plowed under, they may be of some service mechanically, but of very little in furnishing plant food for many years. They are rich in nitrogen, but the nitrogen is in a form which is unavailable for plant food. The nitrogen can be freed, however, in the following simple way:

Into a glazed earthen vessel pour a quart or so of sulphuric acid, and then add the feathers. In a few days those placed in the acid will be dissolved, and another lot may be added. A quart of the acid will be sufficient for the feathers of eight or ten fowls. When the acid will no longer dissolve the feathers pour it upon the compost heap, or mix it with an absorbent like dry earth, muck or ashes, and you will have a valuable fertilizer. The acid, assimilated, in place of the unsightly feathers blowing here and there.

Tried Breeds the Best.
All new breeds have to go through a crude condition of breeding. Many of the new breeds are the result of cross-breeding, and past experience demonstrates the fact that not until we pass the line of the seventh generation will we breed with any certainty of satisfactory results as thoroughbred stock.

Thus it is that we see many of those who rush into the new breeds become disappointed at the results and abandon the work. It is not until we have passed the line of the seventh generation will we breed with any certainty of satisfactory results as thoroughbred stock.

Two years ago nearly all fanciers went crazy over the lace Wyandottes, only to abandon them last year; but back they come this year, ready to appreciate them and, from this time out, will be safe to say that the breed will improve, for they have worth; as farmers' stock, they will become very popular, with care.

The Cause of Failure.
The principal cause of chicks dying in the shell is too rapid evaporation during incubation; especially is this true when the temperature is in the higher altitudes. Those who can should set their hens upon the ground, using but little hay or chaff to form the nest; or place a sod of earth in the bottom of the box, when such a receptacle is used, then fill the sod with water and build the nest. By these methods sufficient moisture is secured to prevent evaporation and a consequent drying of the chick in the shell. Eggs immersed in water will hatch, and the chicks are due to be greatly benefited.

LIVE STOCK.

Jersey Veal and Oxen.
(New York Tribune.)

The beef of Jerseys has a delicious flavor, but, like that of all the real milking breeds of cattle, it will not thicken on the rib or fill out along the loin. When fed for fattening, the Jersey veal will fill up inside, and the tissues and muscles will be marbled with fat, or, more properly, filled out. This makes the flesh juicy and exceedingly palatable, but it does not add so much weight, however long they are fed, as when the fat will bunch up along the back, and thicken on the rib and all along the loin. It takes a beef breed to do this, just as it takes the mutton breed of sheep to lay fat on the ribs. It does not pay to feed a Jersey very long for beef, as the increase in weight is not sufficient. They always weigh better than they look, or than one would judge from handling them, and the beef is of a better quality than one would suppose from the outward appearance. Jersey beef can be recommended, and so can the veals. The latter are generally smaller than those of other cattle, as the calves are born small, but the meat is very choice. It will not pay to feed to make steers of the males for beef as for oxen. When the oxen can be turned to good account as workers they are valuable, as they make such active cattle for the farm and road. They are the best rivals for the Devons, which now stand at the head.

\$50-Rosecrans Lot—\$50.
Lots 50x140, with wide, ornamented avenues, at Rosecrans. All lots \$50-\$250 down, balance \$5 per month, without interest. Rosecrans is situated on a beautiful elevation, commanding a fine view of the city and ocean, and for villa residences is unsurpassed in the county. It is supplied with the finest artesian water, piped through all the city. The best sewer system in Southern California. A road is now being negotiated for to run between the town and Los Angeles, a distance of six miles.

Apply to rooms 8 and 9, Wilson block, 24 West First street. This is positively the last week that lots will be sold for \$50.

To Every One an Opportunity Comes at Least Once.

It comes now to every one who can buy a lot in the Santa Fe tract, Anaheim.

Brooklyn Colony.
Lots at \$50 a acre. Rooms 12 and 14, 24 S. Spring street.

Seavix & Adams, WA 1000.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

THE TOWN THOROUGHLY AWAKE—NO REAL-ESTATE DEALS.
ANAHAIM, June 7.—(Correspondence of THE TIMES.) Anaheim is noted for its wine and fruit. The town was started as a colony and town by a thrifty set of Germans, all of whom are rich now, except those that are dead, and they, presumably, are better off than their living brethren. Indeed, the natural advantages were so great that the worthy people went to sleep getting rich; so, no one knew of the beautiful and rich locality until recently.

Some of the young blood of the old settlers have organized land, water, improvement, and real-estate companies, advertised their town, and today Anaheim is enjoying a boom such as it never dreamed of.

American Bros. & Co. can show figures for \$250,000 worth of real estate sold by them in the last five weeks. The Santa Ana division of the Southern Pacific runs a little over one mile to the south of Anaheim, owing to the citizens depending too much on their natural advantages, and refusing a right of way through their town. They have realized how much injury a road can do, as Santa Ana has taken nearly all their trade. When the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe came their way they walked up and welcomed the road with open arms. The Santa Fe depot has been located near the center of town, and work will commence on it at once. All land between Anaheim and the Southern Pacific depot, a distance of over one mile, has been subdivided, and the lots are readily selling at \$500 each. Property in all other parts of the town has been increasing in value in the same ratio.

The recent improvements are a street railway, newly-graded streets and several brick houses in course of erection. The machinery for an electric light system has been ordered, and is en route. The motive power will be 120-horsepower of the flow from near St. James, a new town four miles from Anaheim, that has just had its sale of lots.

The latest real-estate transfer in the Santa Ana Valley for some time was made by the Anaheim ranch recently. This was the sale of the Gilman ranch, comprising 111 acres of orange, walnut, lime and lemon trees. The ranch yielded the proprietors last year \$9000, and is estimated to have on it now a crop worth \$12,000. Any one can see that this is a big income on the investment, and that the property, according to the 10 per cent. rule and taking last year's crop for a basis, is worth \$90,000.

The much-hurped-on disease of the vines in and around Anaheim is no disease at all. About the first of the year a slow warm rain commenced falling and the vines started to grow, sending sap all through the stem. In March the weather turned cold and stopped the growth of everything so long that the new thin blood or sap that had started in the vines soured. As a result the vine died to the root, but has now put out new shoots and is doing well. Of course these shoots will bear nothing but good fruit. The number of vines thus killed is so extremely small that the killed good yield this year will more than make up for it. The following figures are hard to beat in any part of the State. The yield is estimated (and will reach) 100 foreseen calamity befall to be 1500 gallons to the acre, averaging 17 cents per gallon. This would be \$255.70 to the acre per annum. These vineyards are selling at \$500 per acre, and yield over 50 per cent. on investment. One thousand dollars per acre is not too much for such land, and it will surely bring that figure some day in the future.

Special Announcement.

The first advance in the price of Ivanhoe lots was made June 1st, as per advertisement for several months. The reason for this advance, some of the lots are left at the original prices for another month; but most of them have been advanced 25 to 50 per cent. for the reason, prices it is the best property offered for the money anywhere. The lots are in the best of locations, and the buyers should choose their lots before the next advance, which will be made in July. The lots are in the best of locations, and the buyers should choose their lots before the next advance, which will be made in July. The lots are in the best of locations, and the buyers should choose their lots before the next advance, which will be made in July.

Six Miles from Town—\$50 Lots.
No interest and no rent, flat land, but a gentle, level slope to the town of Rosecrans. Installments of \$5 per month. Carriages leave for the lots at 8 and 10 o'clock. 24 West First street. This is positively the last week that lots will be sold for \$50.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist.

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhea, ovarian diseases, irregularities and all medical changes from the first treatment. No. 3418, Spring st.

On account of the increased travel east, the Santa Fe route has arranged for extra Pullman cars on their through trains to Los Angeles.

They are also now running their Emigrant tourist sleeping cars direct from Los Angeles to Kansas City direct.

Dr. Resner's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it.

Dots.
J. A. HENDERSON, President.
J. R. SMITH, Vice-President and Treasurer.
W. M. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Swartz & Whomes, wallpaper.

Bank Statements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK.

At Los Angeles, California.
At the close of business, Friday, May 13, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans.....\$865,705.00
Overdrafts.....70.00
Banking house and fixtures.....132,821.44
Expenses and taxes paid.....8,188.88
Cash on hand.....647,099.41
In other banks.....1,005,250.89
Total.....\$2,262,684.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....\$300,000.00
Surplus.....250,000.00
Undivided profits.....20,000.00
Circulation.....45,000.00
Deposits.....1,667,684.07
Total.....\$2,262,684.07

Corrected—Attest:
JOHN BRYSON, JR., Directors.
HIRSH BINSABAUGH, Directors.
GEO. H. BINSABAUGH, Directors.

Unclassified.

Fruhlings Bros.

IRON WORKS.

All kinds of House-suitings done on short notice.

WROUGHT-IRON FENCING,
CRESTING, RAILING, ETC.

A SPECIALTY.

14 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

J. W. WHITNEY, Carriage Painter,
(Also Trimmer.)

All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 170 Wall street, between Fifth and Sixth, Los Angeles.

Seavix & Adams, WA 1000.

Real Estate.

LARGE RANCHES !!

I have recently been giving special attention to

LARGE HOLDINGS.

I understand the market, and move with the

RUSH OF THE HOUR !

Shall be glad to see those who wish to either buy or sell.

M. R. VERNON,
14 NORTH SPRING ST.

McConnell,

Bandholt
& Merwin,

280 North Main St.,

HAVE FOR SALE

Choice lots in Angeleno Heights, from \$750 to \$2500 each.

12 large lots in Jackson tract, covered with fruit and vines, \$250 to \$500 each.

Choice lots near Santa Fe Hotel.

Beautiful lots close to Pearl and near Ninth street.

Beautiful lots close to Pearl and near Ninth street.

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Real Estate.

The Future Harbor of Southern California.

THIS IS THE OCEAN TERMINUS OF THE CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, OF THE

son, Topeka and Santa Fe system, who are under contract to lay five miles of sidetracks at this point

10, 1887, the shortest railroad line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. PORT BALLONA, 30

on Santa Monica Bay, only thirty minutes' ride by rail from the City of Los Angeles, with trains to begin

every three hours in the day early in July. Property can be purchased now at a much lower figure than when

roads and steamships are brought together. PORT BALLONA has two main avenues, one 100 feet and one

wide, with all other streets 60 feet. Residence lots are 40x150, and business lots 35x100 and 25x150 feet.

The dense property is at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tide-water, thus affording a most magnificent view, extending

from Point Duma to the San Jacinto Mountains, and from the San Bernardino Mountains to Santa Catalina Island

in the Blue Pacific, and with a beach unsurpassed on the

Real Estate

HARBOR VIEW!

Beautifully Located on the BLUFF AT SAN PEDRO. One
of the Grandest Views on the whole Pacific Coast.

SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING, DEEP SEA AND TROLL FISHING,
ROWING, SAILING, AND IN FACT EVERY SPORT TO BE FOUND
AT ANY EASTERN WATERING-PLACE.

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

First Choice at Low Price. Easy Payments.

—GLENDALE—

The Gem of All Gems.

The lots in this beautiful tract will be on sale at the office of

BEN. E. WARD :: :: SOLE AGENT

For the City of Los Angeles.

In offering this property we offer you good, honest investment, NEAR HOME, at 30 miles from Los Angeles prices. All we ask of you is to visit this charming suburb of Los Angeles, and we are confident you will see in GLENDALE the first healthy rival PASADENA has ever encountered.

ONLY 6 1/4 MILES FROM THE COURTHOUSE. \$300 for inside lots and \$350 and \$400 for corners. THESE LOTS, remember, are not COBBLEIZED. We don't guarantee stones enough on every lot to build a ten-foot wall around the lot, but give you fine soil, lots of pure water, a charming climate, with very little "climb it" to get there.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in six and twelve or nine and eighteen months. The above prices will only hold until further notice.

WE GUARANTEE A RAILROAD to the heart of this, the coming "OAKLAND" of Los Angeles county. Compare the prices and distance of this property and decide for yourself.

Ben. E. Ward, 4 Court St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW MELROSE!

LOCATION SUPERB!

—ON—

NORTH SIDE WICKS' NEW MOTOR LINE

162 magnificent lots, with water piped to every one, all avenues being graded. Maps are now in print. Prices low for a starter. The WICKS NEW MOTOR LINE passes this beautiful tract. Better call now and take carriage at

::M'CARTHY'S::

CALIFORNIA LAND OFFICE,

No. 23 West First Street.

NEW MELROSE!

NOW READY FOR SALE.

RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY TRACT!

—SOUTH OF AND ADJOINING THE GROUNDS OF—

RAYMOND HOTEL, SOUTH PASADENA.

—AND FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE UPPER MARENGO TRACT.—

The RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, having purchased 347 acres of that well-known, highly-improved and cultivated tract, now offers for sale its DIVISION NO. 1, with large frontages on FAIR OAKS AVENUE and MISSION STREET, large lots, averaging 1280 feet; streets from 50 to 80 feet wide, and to be graded, piped and planted in trees at the expense of the company. Each lot to have connection laid to main pipes, and to have FREE the share of stock in the MARENGO WATER COMPANY, thus insuring an abundant supply of pure water for irrigation and domestic use.

Easy and frequent communication now had with Los Angeles by the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R., 14th station at northwest corner of tract. The new line of the Southern Pacific Co., from the new town of Ramona northward, is to run through the middle of the tract, and a first-class line is to be established at the reservoir in front of the Raymond Hotel.

GARFIELD AVENUE, running from Alhambra Station on the S. P. R. R. to Raymond station on the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R., is 70 feet wide through the east side of this tract, and will soon have a line of street cars in operation its entire length.

For maps, prices and further particulars apply to

RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

W. G. HUGHES, Secretary,

5 West First Street, Room 3, Los Angeles, California.

Or at the office near the reservoir on the land, just south of Raymond Hotel.

800 feet fronting on Denet Grounds

800 feet fronting on Center Street,
The principal Business Street of Anaheim.

SANTA FE TRACT !

ANAHEIM! ANAHEIM! ANAHEIM!

Located centrally in town of ANAHEIM.
170 Business Lots offered by private sale.
A few days only at bedrock prices.
All will be sold out in one week.

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